THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

TO OUR PATRONS AND READERS.—We are pleased to know that the issuing of *The Globe* in half sheets twice a week, has not made it less sought after by the reading public. Every day for two weeks past, we have been adding good names to our subscription list; still we have room for more.—We want every man and woman—every girl and boy—in the county to read the news—and every assistance we get will make *The Globe* more interesting. *The Globe* will contain the latest reliable telegraphic news up to the moment of going to press. We don't intend to be behind the City papers in giving the latest news. $1 50 a year, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for three months.

We will not object to receiving a little "aid and comfort" from our old subscribers who are in arrears. We need it just now in the shape of dollars.

THE POST OFFICE REMOVED.—Mr. Geo. A. Steel, the new Post Master, took possession of the office on Saturday last, and removed its location to a room almost opposite the "Globe," in a business yet quiet and orderly part of the town. The change makes it a little inconvenient for the down towners, but a turnabout is fair play. We hope the affairs of the office will be so conducted as to give no reason for complaint.

Report of Coal Shipped over the H. & B. T. R. R. during the year, and for week ending Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

Operators.	Collieries.	Week	Previously this Year.	Total Tons this Year.
R. Ilare Powel,	Barnet,	621	4984	5605
R. Hare Powel,	Powelton,	1332	17494	18826
A. Pardeik, Jr.,	No. 1,	212	2902	3114
R. B. Wigton,	Prospect,	376	6278	6656
R. B. Wigton,	Cith,	124	3942	4066
R. B. Wigton,	Fulton Vein,			
R. B. Wigton,	Dudley Slope,	60	65	134
David Blair,	Blair,	112	2690	2802
David Blair,	B. T. Imp't Co.	234	2242	2476
P. Ammerman,	Semi-Anth. Co.,	161	1857	2018
R. L. Megahan,	Moorsdale No.1,	30	574	604
John Taylor,	Hiddleburg,	28	350	378
George Mears,	Broad Top,	117	2850	2967
Totals,		3418	46228	49646

SNOW.—About seven inches of snow fell on Broad Top on Friday night last. It gave everything the appearance of winter, and for a short time dampened the spirits of everybody, but soon old Sol made his appearance, and melted it away faster than it came.

☞ It gives us pleasure to say that business was never so brisk on Broad Top as just at this time, and the prospects were never better for doing an immense business this Summer. Coal is in great demand, and ready sale is made of all that can be got out. Miners are scarce, and in demand.

☞ Wm. B. Zeigler, Esq., has taken charge of the passenger train on the Broad Top road, as conductor. He expects to have his new car ready by the first of June. Mr. Zeigler is a fine gentlemen, and we have no doubt he will make a popular conductor.

HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS.—The addition of a third story on the Franklin House, makes a striking improvement in the appearance of the property.—Mr. Scott's new building is going up—it will be the handsomest dwelling in town. Mr. S. T. Brown has put up a very neat two-story brick. Several other dwellings are going up. The war don't appear to check the improvement of the town.

IN GREAT DEMAND—The Union envelopes and paper printed at the "Globe" job office, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store, where also can be found all the latest and handsomest styles of Union breast-pins for ladies and gentlemen, coat and shawl pins, badges and flags.

GARDEN SEEDS.—R. Milton Speer, Esq., Secretary of the Hunt. co. Agricultural Society, has received several varieties of Garden Seeds from the U. S. Patent Office, which he will be pleased to distribute among those desiring them.

☞ Hardee's Military Tactics for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Flag to the Breeze in Saxton.

SAXTON, May 2, 1861.

FRIEND TYHURST: Yet another specimen of our National emblem with the appropriate Stars and Stripes, has been added to the number already floating in the air, in the quiet little village of Saxton. Every house in the place can now boast of the ownership in one of these evidences of patriotism and love of the Union.

The high winds of a few nights ago had done sad havoc amongst the Red, White and Blue bunting, and many had been temporarily hauled down to repair the damage received in the assault from king Boreas, only, however, to be raised again like a Phœnix from the ashes, improved both in beauty and number.

Mr. Jas. S. Givin, the Agent and Car Inspector for the Penna. Railroad, and now our fellow-townsman, was determined not to be behindhand in the display of his patriotism. He forthwith procured the material, and by the ready fingers and skill of two volunteers, Mrs. W. H. Brown and Miss Libby Raum, (the former a constant and tried member of the Union, and the latter ready for annexation when application is made from the proper quarter,) a beautiful Flag was constructed. A splendid pole was procured from the neighboring woods, and on Thursday afternoon the raising commenced. At this moment, an engine and train of coal cars came down from the mines, when, seeing the work about to be done, the engineer, fireman, brakemen and all hands, hastened to the scene with their aid. A few hearty "heave away, boys," and "now altogether," the pole stood erect and was firmly secured. The new flag was then brought forth and run up to the top, with three hearty cheers for the Stars and Stripes, three more for the Union, and yet three more for the ladies. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the work, and all were delighted with the flag and the graceful symmetry of the pole. When next you visit Saxton, you will see our beautiful flag upon a sixty feet pole in front of the hotel, surmounted by a graceful pennant, which will be added early in the week.

Yours truly, B.

Cassville, May 5th, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—It is amid great excitement that I make an attempt to pen you a few lines. A strong union feeling still prevails among the citizens of this community. Party lines are obliterated; republicans and democrats are mingling and uniting as it were, in one fraternity. There can be but two parties at the present day, Patriots and Traitors; of the latter I am happy to say we have none here, nor do we wish for any.

On Saturday, 27th ult., a large and beautiful pole was raised at a place known as the Cross-Roads about two miles west of this. The flag was made by the ladies of this vicinity who deserve great credit for their patriotic efforts. It measured 14 by 7 ft. After the pole had been raised, able and patriotic speeches were made by Rev. C. Graham, Major Cresswell and Dr. H. L. Brown. After the speakers had done speaking, Major Cresswell was called upon to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," which he did in a clear and distinct tone of voice, and which elicited universal applause. In conclusion, three prolonged and deafening cheers were given for the Stars and Stripes. Upon which the people assembled, dispersed quietly and peacefully to their homes.

There is a company in progress of formation in this place, to be called the Union Guards, in command of A. W. Evans, Esq. As soon as it is filled out, their services will be offered to the government if needed.

We have had a young winter here lately. On Saturday morning last we were considerably surprised on arising from our couches of slumber, to find the earth enrobed in a mantle of spotless white. It measured 6¼ inches.

It seems that in one of my late pieces, I have greatly inflamed the ire of that man "Potter," of the *Herald*.—He advises me to refer to Webster's Dictionary, where I will find that the word vicinity, means nearness, neighborhood, &c. Thank you for the information. Suppose that an occurrence takes place in Bedford co., some twenty miles from here, does it or does it not mean the vicinity. "Potter," I demand an explanation from you in your next. More anon.

OCCASIONAL.

Unity, Henderson Tp., May 6, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: I again seat myself to give you and our soldier friends, the news from this township. At the Union Meeting at the Union School House, on Tuesday evening of last week, patriotic speeches were made by Abel Corbin, John Flenner, J. R. McCartney, and others. The "Lick Ridge Rangers" then proceded to the election of officers. John Flenner was elected Captain; J. R. McCartney, 1st Lieut.; H. D. Rhodes, 2d Lieut. Capt. Flenner requested the Rangers to meet on the road opposite Mr. Geo. Miller's for drill, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening, the 7th.

On Saturday, at 4 o'clock, the Rangers met at the appointed place, for drill, and the manner in which Capt. Flenner "put us through," shows conclusively, that he is an experienced drill officer. About thirty or forty ladies graced the occasion with their presence. After drilling about two hours, we were marched to the West School House, to attend a Union meeting. We then fired a salute in honor of the American flag, and were dismissed. The meeting was addressed by Esquire Hamilton, Wm. Stewart, Captain Flenner, and Lieut. McCartney. By request, the ladies sung a National hymn. About sixteen young men have volunteered from our township, and as many more would go if they could leave their farms.

RANGER.

Our Country.

DEAR GLOBE:—

More than eighty-four years have elapsed since England sent her military forces to quell the spirit of independence that was rising in the hearts of our forefathers, who were, at that time, her subjects. But after great losses and many defeats, the British finally surrendered to our brave general and true patriot, George Washington, at Yorktown. Immediately after this surrender, the "Declaration of Independence" was read throughout all the colonies, and received with great enthusiasm by those patriots, who fought and bled for liberty. The colonies were made into States; they all lived under one President instead of a King, as before, and abided by one well-framed Constitution. And ever since that memorable period, we are proud to call ourselves American citizens, not only at home, but abroad, where kings and emperors govern.

But alas! there are those now among us, (the Southerners) who are ashamed to call themselves Americans, who abhor and detest the Constitution framed by our forefathers, and have formed a Government of their own, and defy the proverb: "United we stand, divided we fall." But not only have they seceded from the Union, and made their own laws, but they have seized our property, and even threaten to take the Capitol of these United States.—Shall they go unpunished? Shall they *be let alone*, as their President wishes, and do still more damage? God forbid it! The twenty days have now expired, in which Lincoln demanded the ceding of the forts which they have taken from the Federal Government. Will the President of these United States still let the troops he has demanded, remain idle? No! let him retake our property, and show them that the Northerners are not to be driven from every fort and every stronghold.

If a civil war does come, more battles will be fought, and more blood spilt, than ever flowed in the civil war between the "red and white roses" in England, or that of the Dukes of Orange or of Burgundy in France.

YOUNG AMERICA.

Coffee Run, May 2, 1861.

FRIEND TYHURST: After a long delay I come again, in order to hook your readers up in the proceedings here. The excitement is at a tremendous pitch here. The glorious Stars and Stripes are seen floating in every direction, and there is but one sentiment among the people, and that is, that the banner of our beloved country and the country itself, *must* and *shall* be preserved. Some of our young men have already marched to the scene of action, and others are preparing to go.

No longer than yesterday our little town was all excitement, owing to a couple of strange gentlemen who made their appearance, and who also were arrested as spies, and after examination, they were placed in the hands of a young gentleman from this place to take them down to Huntingdon for further examination. But owing to some misunderstanding, the young man that had charge of them lacked courage and jumped off the train between this place and Marklesburg station, and the supposed spies were left at Marklesburg. We are sorry that the men did not find their way to Huntingdon, as was intended, and we also hope that if the young gentleman is again entrusted with business of the people, he will perform his duty.

Notwithstanding the great amount of inclement weath, Spring has come at last, and pleasantly the birds sing to charm us, as we pass along the journey of life. Since yesterday, Wm. B. Zeigler, Esq., of Huntingdon, has taken charge of the H. & B. T. Railroad Passenger Train, as Conductor, and we hope that the gentleman will succeed, as he is accommodating and a jolly fellow. With a tip of my beaver I retire. SAND CRAB.

Shade Gap, May 4, 1861.

WAR! WAR! WAR!—MR. EDITOR:—An unexpected emergency has arisen. Our beloved Country is plunged in the horrors of a civil war, and our homes, our families, and our firesides are exposed to the desegration and ruin of hostile incursions. The Constitution framed by the wisdom of our forefathers; the Liberty established by their toils and labors—and the Independence sealed by their life-blood, are menaced; not by the hostility of foreign enemies; but by the reckless ambition of domestic traitors and aspiring demagogues, who have long partaken of the blessings of our free Government.

It was under such circumstances that a call was issued for the patriots in the lower end of Huntingdon county to rally at Shade Gap, on Saturday last, to form a company to be known as the Ringgold Artillery, and to take up arms in defence of our Country, and protect our Liberty, our Stars and Stripes, our homes, and our little ones, from the ravages of a ruthless and infuriated foe. The meeting was largely attended, from the whole surrounding country. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was organized with the election of the following officers: President, David Teague Esq.; Vice Presidents, James Neely, Thomas E. Orbison, Michael Sell, David Parsons, Wm. Clayton, Brice Blair and James Baker; Secretary, Rev. G. Van Artsdalon.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen. Gen. G. W. Speer was then introduced, who entertained the audience with a truly patriotic speech, which elicited much applause. His whole soul seems to be aroused in the good cause. Animating and soul stirring speeches were also delivered by Dr. J. Alfred Shade, Professor Wm. H. Woods, B. X. Blair Esq., and the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen.

After the speaking, the enlisting went bravely on. Gen. Speer paraded his company through our town for some time, and the men made quite a soldiery appearance. Many ladies were present, encouraging their husbands, sons and lovers to enlist in defence of the Stars and Stripes. We venture the assertion that Shade Gap has a greater display of Flags than any other town of its size in the State of Pennsylvania. You not only see them at the Post Office and our public houses, but *nine-tenths* of all the private houses have them flung to the breeze. The large one above the Cupola of Milnwood Academy, can be seen for miles around.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening of this week, John Rouse, residing about two miles from our village, met with a most sad and melancholy accident, which speedily terminated in death. He had driven into town in the morning with his son, whom he placed in Milnwood Academy that he might be present at the opening of a new session. On his way home, his two horses being young, full of spirit, and chilled by standing in the cold became unmanageable, ran away, and going down a long and winding hill, struck against a large pine, which threw Mr. Rouse with great violence to the ground. When taken up he lay near the hind wheel, and a large pool of blood under his head, and on examination it was found he had received a frightful wound on the back of his head, which resulted in his death.—He lingered in an insensible condition for about thirty-four hours, without recognizing or speaking to any one, and then breathed his last. The tongue was broken in several pieces, otherwise the wagon was not injured. The horses both broke loose from the wagon, and ran home, about half a mile. Mr. Rouse had two of his grandsons, small boys, with him, who were uninjured.

This catastrophy has spread quite a gloom over our entire community.—Truly in the midst of life we are in death. "No man should boast of to-morrow, for we know not what a day may bring forth." Mr. Rouse was in the sixty-sixth year of his age, remarkably hale and hearty. By economy and diligence in business he had accumulated a handsome property. He took an active part in the affairs of Dublin township, and had repeatedly been elected to various offices, the duties of which he discharged in a satisfactory manner. He was highly esteemed and beloved by his neighbors, and the citizens generally, and was universally esteemed as an honest, upright man. His funeral services conducted by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Shade Gap, of which he was a member for many years, on Friday afternoon the 3d inst., were attended by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, who bore testimony of his worth as a man and a christian. He leaves a widow and eight children to mourn their sudden and irreparable loss.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—Scarcely had our community recovered from the effects of a recital of the above on Tuesday, when our ears were shocked on Wednesday, by the sad tidings that a similar accident had happened to William Jones of Shirleysburg, still more heartrending in its details, and followed by a more speedy death, about three miles south of our village. Mr. Jones passed through our village on Wednesday evening about five o'clock in a sulky; he did not stop in town but was seen by a number of individuals. After riding about three miles, he fell from his sulky, his foot being tightly locked in some part of the sulky or harness, his head and shoulders on the ground, and in this frightful condition he was dragged *over one mile*.

When extricated, his breast heaved but once or twice, and life was extinct. His head was bruised almost to a jelly, and his whole person presented a frightful spectacle. His clothes were torn almost off his body, and at different points along the road, were found his whip, gloves, knife, purse, &c.

When first discovered by Robert Johnson who was plowing in a field by the road side, the horse was trotting quietly along, and the person dragging underneath, was not discovered, till he had approached quite near.—He was taken to the house of John Jones, his brother, near by, and the sad intelligence communicated to his family.

Mr. Jones moved last April, from near Carrick Furnace, Franklin co., to Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., and was at this time on his way to visit his native place, when he met with this sudden and awful end. He was taken to Fannettsburg for burial on Thursday. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his loss. How mysterious are the ways of Providence!—Well may Job inquire "Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty to perfection? It is high as Heaven what canst thou do! Deeper than Hell, what canst thou know! The measure thereof, is longer than the earth, and broader than the seas?"

X. Y. Z.

France and the Southern Confederacy.

[From Paris Correspondent New York Times.]

PARIS, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

The American Minister at Paris, Mr. Faulkner, has just had an official interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Thouvenil, on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. At this interview, if we are correctly informed, Mr. Faulkner went in obedience to the State Department at Washington, to carry a copy of the President's inaugural address, to officially announce the accession of the new Government at Washington, and to represent to M. Thouvenil the line of policy the new Government intended to adopt so far as their policy was decided upon.

Mr. F. informed the minister that he was instructed to say that the President's policy was to be found in the inaugural address in full; but in brief, on the question of recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the President held that there was no *fait accompli* as yet, and that to recognize the Confederacy under the present state of things, would be not only illegal, but an act of bad faith to a friendly Power, desirous and anxious of settling its own internal affairs in its own way. Mr. Faulkner also developed before the minister the able views of the question which he has before uttered, and which have been already published in the *Times*, and finished by protesting in the most solemn manner against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy until the new minister, Mr. Dayton, should arrive. Mr. Faulkner said, in substance:

"This is the last time, most probably, I shall have the honor of communicating officially with your Excellency on this or any other subject, as I leave for my home in a short time, and I wish now to protest most energetically, in the name of my Government, against any recognition of the new American Confederacy, until at least my successor, a gentleman of great ability and of high personal worth, and who will naturally come fully prepared to present to you the views of the Government of Washington, shall have arrived."

M. Thouvenil then demanded to know if the Cabinet at Washington were not divided in sentiment on this question of recognition? To which the American minister replied that, under any circumstances, the members of the American Cabinet were only advisory officers, and that with the President remained the initiative and the responsibility of public acts such as these. That these were the President's views, and that these alone were to be taken as guides in diplomatic transactions.

M. Thouvenil then said that *the Government of the United States need not have any apprehension of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of France.* It was not the habit of the French Government to act hastily in questions of so delicate a nature. He pointed out the case of Italy, where apparently there could be no special objection to the recognition, and yet, from prudential motives, the recognition was withheld. The French Government, added M. Thouvenil, sees the present dissension in America with pain, and not only would desire to see the broken elements reunited, but would never step in by any act whatever to widen the division, or add fuel to the flames."

At the same time, M. Thouvenil said that the practice of France, as indeed of most of the European Powers, was now clearly understood in these cases of recognition of new Governments.—A Government once clearly established, beyond dispute, was a Government *de facto*, and must be recognized, and when the new American Government arrived at that point, he presumed, although he had no right now to prejudice the future, it would be recognized.

M. Thouvenil then demanded information on the subject of the new tariff, which, he said so deeply affected French commerce. Mr. Faulkner informed him, that from indications from Washington, he believed there would be an extra session of Congress, and that the tariff would be modified, a declaration which gave the Foreign Secretary great satisfaction, and induced him to say to Mr. Faulkner, that at the next meeting of the Cabinet he would be pleased to report this hope to the Emperor and his colleagues in the Government.

M. Thouvenil assured Mr. Faulkner that up to the present time, he had not been spoken to by any one on the subject of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES!

A NEW STOCK.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEVI WESTBROOK'S STORE.

All in want of Boots and Shoes, for old or young, are requested to call and examine my stock.

L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, May 3, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

May 3, 1861.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

The co partnership existing between the subscribers under the name and tyle of Moses Gutman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Samuel Gutman having purchased out the entire interest of the other partners.

Witness our hand and seal this 24th day of April 1861.

MOSES GUTMAN,
LEWIS ASH,
SAMUEL GUTMAN.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm will please call and make settlement.

April 30, 1861.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

G. S. HARRIS,

UNION FLAG MANUFACTORY

South East Corner Fourth & Vine Streets, Phila.,

United States Flags of all sizes; also, Union Badges of various styles and sizes.

April 30, 1861.—1t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue, and in pursuance of an order issued at the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, on 16th of April 1861, the undersigned Committee of Samuel Beck will expose to public sale on the premises, in the whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers, on Saturday the 25th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described tract or parcel of land situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, about one half mile west of Warriorsmark, the road from that place to Birmingham running through the same—containing 74 acres more or less, principally wood land, adjoining lands of Jacob Nearhood on the east, land of George and Jacob Nearhood on the north, David Beck on the West, and Jacob Beck on the south—about 12 acres thereof cleared—subject to an alleg'd owelight and right of way in G. & J. H. Shoenberger. Diagrams may be seen by calling on the undersigned.

TERMS—One half cash on confirmation of the sale, balance in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

W. M. HUTCHINSON,
Committee of Samuel Beck.

Warriorsmark, April 25, 1861.

REMOVAL—

FRANK GERLACH & BROTHER

Inform the people generally that they have removed to the shop lately occupied by Bergans & Brin. They have both had many years experience in the business and they feel confident in being able to give general satisfaction to all who may give them work.

They will make or repair any kind of tools, wagon work horse shoeing, and all other kind of iron work.

Their work will be well done and cheaper than can be had in town.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.—3m.*

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

CHRIST. LONG'S.

ALL HIS STOCK IS FRESH AND PRIME.

CALL AND SEE.

THE NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

SOUND ON THE

BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Nuts, Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation. They are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stores for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES, GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Powelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools *and implements, mules, horses, &c.,* as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL,

No. 124 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 20, 1861.—tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—

All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

ENVELOPES!

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW GOODS!

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *waiting eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
SPRING, IRON, CHAIN IRONS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond; Long's new building.

MOSES GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen

SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON, CO., PA.

The next Session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of May. In the Commercial Department young men are thoroughly prepared for the Counting Room.

TERMS:

Board, Tuition, and Room Rent.....$55 00

EXTRAS.

Music.
Lessons on the Piano, per Session.....16 00
Use of Instrument.....2 00
Lessons on the Guitar, per Session.....8 00
Use of Instrument.....2 00
Lessons in Vocal Music.....3 00

ORNAMENTAL WORK.

Lessons in Leather Work, per Session.....3 00
Lessons in Ornamental Needle Work, per Session.....3 00

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Lessons in Oil Painting, per Session.....16 00
Lessons in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.....8 00
Grecian and Italian Painting, each.....4 00
Antique and Oriental Painting, each.....4 00
Monochromatic Drawing.....4 00
Lessons in French, per Session.....5 00

BOOK KEEPING.

Single Entry.....8 00
Double Entry.....20 00

☞ Young Gentlemen in the Academic Department are only half the above prices for Book Keeping.

For further particulars, address

W. H. WOODS.

Shade Gap, March 27, 1861.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of

FISHER & SON.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmithing business under the name of BERGANS & GRIM, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of A. L. Grim, to whom those indebted will please make immediate payment and save costs.

LEWIS BERGANS,
A. L. GRIM.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.—3t.

R. NEWELL'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

No. 721 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher

than no paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the *Gallery* unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvas, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS.

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. R. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy.

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your Portraits, combined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommend him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

JAS. PAGE.

Nov. 28, 1860

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[*Estate of Francis A. McCoy, Dec'd.*]

Letters testamentory on the Estate of Francis A. McCoy, dec'd., late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH McCOY,
SAMUEL H. McCOY,
Executors.

April 2, 1861.—6t.*

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufacturer of LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.

Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer *Wholesale and Retail*, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.—3m.

THE UNION SAVED!

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN & CO., have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a Large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Feb. 13, 1861.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS

IN THE

GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper *energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable* and permanent homes for themselves and families, with comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to develop ing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The inevitable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow as an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred shut-and people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

LIBERAL AND LONG CREDIT SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Semi-Weekly Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

News Items.

—The Norfolk *Herald* of the early part of last week, made the number of troops at Richmond 4000, and at Harper's Ferry 3,500, but said that by the close of the week there would be 25,000 at Richmond.

—Norfolk is effectually blockaded by a fleet of ten ships of war. So is the whole Chesapeake bay. Brilliant opening for Virginian independence!

—In New Orleans the secessionists are said to be forcing the occupants of prisons to enlist. Northern men are compelled to do so, or run the risk of lynching. Troops are scarce in Louisiana.

—A steamer with $175,000 worth of arms for the South, was captured at Cairo, Ill., by the military forces there, on the 26th.

—On the 30th, Gen. Bragg had under his command at Pensacola, about 8,000 men. Preparations were making to attack Fort Pickens. The commander of Fort Pickens was unceasing in his labors. Like Bragg's, his men work day and night.

—Schuylkill county has sent to the army twenty-two companies, and raised in the borough of Pottsville alone, a relief fund of $12,000. The county will increase the fund little less than $100,000. Well done.

—Virginia stocks are selling at forty cents on a dollar, and go at that rate in purchasing provisions.

—Valparaiso dates to the 3d ult., have been received. The town of Mendoza has been destroyed by an earthquake, and 8,000 people killed. It occurred on the 20th of March. The same earthquake is reported to have destroyed the town of San Juan and the bed of the river turned on the site of the town.

—Authenticated statements reach Washington daily of persons being forcibly driven out of the State of Virginia without having time allowed to them to dispose of their property.—The cases are numerous.

—A lady arriving at Washington, direct from Portsmouth, Va., on the 4th, reported that both Norfolk and Portsmouth were under mob rule; that the inhabitants, or at least most of them, would be very glad to have the United States take possession of both places. For two weeks she had not been able to sleep quietly at night on account of the continual alarms of the Secessionists.

—The U. S. Recruiting Office was opened on Baltimore street, Baltimore, yesterday morning, and the Stars and Stripes displayed.

—Two thousand stand of arms that were sent to Baltimore, from Harper's Ferry, by the Secessionists, are to be returned to the Government.

—Col. Wm. K. Piper has tendered to the General Government, through Gov. Curtin, one regiment of Infantry, now organized in Cambria county, to serve for any period of time that may be designated; and if accepted, he proffers a bonus of $1000 to the State.

Cambria county has already four companies accepted.

☞ Thousands of the young men from the farming districts are to-day under arms. The withdrawal of so much productive labor will certainly be felt in the coming harvests, unless those who remain at home use extra diligence. The indications are that Europe will ask a great part of her supply of breadstuffs from America, especially in the event of a war on the continent. Every available acre should be planted with corn, as every bushel of it will be needed. While the young men carry the musket, let the old men wield the hoe.

SOMETHING WRONG AT CAMP SCOTT, YORK, PA.—All correspondents from Camp Scott, complain bitterly of the niggardly treatment, soldiers receive there. And all agree that the fault is with the officers in command at the Camp. The Government should see to it, that mere paper generals, not fit to have command over brutes, are instantly removed. A number of men have secured high places in the army for flash notoriety and plunder only. Such men must be kicked out of the army, or the willing soldiers and the people, will refuse their support to the Government.

☞ The worst enemies of the Southern people are *the secession leaders. These leaders* ignore people in everything. They refuse to allow them to vote upon secession; tax them in order to support an extravagant home government, and shut them out from the commerce of the world. How long shall this struggle last between the Southern people and the secession leaders.

The Twenty Days Ended.

The twenty days given by the President, for the Secessionists to disband and return to their homes as peaceful and law-abiding citizens, expired on Sunday, and from the determined stand heretofore taken by the President, we presume he will proceed at once to march our troops to the South and *compel* the rebels to recognize his power and the power of our government. We may therefore, expect, unless there is some beautiful backing down on the part of the South, to hear of a desperate conflict between the contending parties before the week is ended. Lincoln has done nobly thus far, and we hope he may not falter for an instant, until secessionism is buried so deep that it will never be heard of again. Our soldiers are "spiling for a fight," and the South has carried the joke so far, that she must either "come to time" or "take to the water," which we opine she will ere the second engagement, at farthest. Had the South known what she does now, six months ago, we believe she would never have allowed it to go as far as it has. We will meed them the praise of being chivalrous, but in this instance they missed their mark. They made their calculations for a united South and a divided North, but in this they were sadly (for them) mistaken, for they find it just the reverse—a divided South and a united North. Their papers sneeringly remark that our soldiers are all poor house paupers, and that they can whip five to one. Well, from the way the wind blows from that direction just now, they will have a chance of trying it on, and they will find that *our paupers* know how to fight, more especially since they are all *volunteers*, and have not been *pressed* into service. We want to see the Government carry the war to the bitter end. The time for compromises has passed. The time for treaties ended long ago, and they must now be brought to see their madness at the point of the bayonet. Their leaders must be given up to the proper authorities, a fair and impartial trial allowed them, and a Regiment of their own soldiers should be made shoot them. The country will never be safe as long as these rebellious scoundrels, who have become so aristocratic that they sneer at a poor laboring man, and call him the mud-sill of society, &c., are permitted to roam at large over this glorious land. Things have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when the bone and sinew of our country are despised by the very men they feed, when the Stars and Stripes are scoffed at and trampled beneath their feet, and when the Constitution and laws are set at defiance, and the Union declared null and void. The retribution of a just and holy God, will surely overtake them.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—On the 30th ult., upwards of two hundred citizens of Philadelphia, of all parties, signed a friendly letter to Gen. Scott. The following is an extract of the letter, which we hope speaks the sentiments of every Pennsylvanian:

"In the civil strife which has just lighted up our land with an unnatural and deadly glare, we do not stop to inquire into the soundness of conflicting opinions as to the origin of the deplorable controversy. It is enough for us to know that the beloved and glorious flag of our Federal Union has been assailed, and we ask no further questions. In such a crisis, we are for sustaining, to any and every extent, constituted authorities of the Union, believing, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, that "*The preservation of the General Government, in its whole Constitutional vigor, is the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.*"—While the Goverment stands by the flag, we stand by the Government.—In this determination we obliterate, for the time being, all traces of party differences, by which many of us have been heretofore widely separated."

The Southern Troops Concentrating for an Attack upon Washington.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

On Saturday a gentleman called on us, who, on account of ill health, was recently a sojourner in Florida, and who has just come through Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. He says that the people of the rest of the country have no conception of the rush which the people of all those States have for some days past been making and are now making for Richmond, the headquarters of the Southern army, destined for the conquest of Washington city and the District of Columbia. He says that in all his journey he did not see a solitary railroad train, going in the direction of Richmond, that was not loaded with troops and munitions. From Charleston alone, during the two days he was there, 4,000 armed men started for the Virginia rendezvous. He states that these general and rapid movements are not reported in the papers of the Confederate States, but he has no doubt that the army at Richmond will prove tremendous in its strength of numbers. He tells us that all the men he met with, military officers and others, spoke of the conquest of Washington as a settled thing, just as well settled as if already accomplished, and that the avowed determination is not to preserve the public buildings of the capital for the uses of the Southern Confederacy, but to demolish them utterly, not leaving one stone upon another.

We do not believe that the Administration or any of its friends in the North had any adequate or faint idea of the extent and formidableness of the preparations made for the attack upon Washington. No obstacle whatever has been or is in the way of the rapid concentration of troops at Richmond from twenty or thirty Southern railroads and we are well convinced, that whatever the North may think, the army at Richmond this day, if it has not moved upon Washington, doubly numbers the army in the latter city, and is made up of as good fighting men as can be found in the world.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

Whether the history of the present times is written in blood or preserved in ink, it will be read by our posterity as the most melancholy of all the annals of our race. Nothing in the past can be compared to it. The causes which have produced our divisions, and the events that have arrayed one section against the other, will excite equal surprise and regret. It is rare that so much hatred and anger has resulted from provocation so light. If war is to come—and I do not see how it is to be avoided—the fact that the strife was precipitated by the South, and for many weeks evaded by the North, will become a main accusation against the former. It will not avail the South that their people are on the side of the leaders. When a war is wantonly begun and pushed forward with savage persistence, in the face of all peaceful proffers from the strong side, the unanimity of those who make and maintain the war will not excuse their crime before the bar of God, and in the eyes of other nations. Mr. Calhoun was the author of the theories that have finally captured and perverted the Southern judgment. His philosophy, so pernicious and so unsound, has been a thousand times refuted and rebuked by the best of the Southern statesmen. As long as it was confined to South Carolina, it served only to render that State ridiculous. What it did for South Carolina, it will do for the Southern Confederacy. It has made her people social and political slaves, by obliterating their franchises; it has erected her leaders into petty despots of the meanest character. Indeed, Mr. Calhoun's theory of government, and of separate independence, rests upon the most abhorrent of aristocracies. The Southern Confederacy would not last a year, if subject to public discussion and the ballot-box.

It must bear the relation to other nations that South Carolina has borne to the United States. It must establish a property qualification, prevent freedom of opinion, and muzzle the press. The moment it attempts to be liberal it will go down in utter contempt; will, in fact, be devoured by its own factions, and probably find its own slaves howling over its grave.—What sort of respect such a Government will receive from others I need not anticipate. It will be among them like a fool at a fair, tolerated for its weakness, and laughed at for its follies.

Nothing will provent a conflict but the weakness of the conspirators, the divisions among their own people, and the knowledge that the Government is resolved to go ahead regardless of everything but the honor of the country. They must either fight or yield. There is no middle ground. They are concentrating troops at Alexandria, and had yesterday some fifteen hundred on the ground. With all their care, their operations are made known. They run their trains at night with men and provisions, and threaten to expel all who disclose their plans, but they are made known. *Alexandria may be a point worthy of the attention of Gen. Scott.* She was retroceded to Virginia not to become a depot for arms against the Union. I think if she is not legislated back by Congress she will be held in check by the military arm. Winfield Scott is a Congress in himself, and he makes capital laws. While we have no despot, and need none, we are all ready to bow before the patriotic decisions of that hero, who is as necessary to us as Wellington was to England in her dark hours, and as ready to die for his country as he always has been to fight for it.

Virginia is not Florida, nor yet South Carolina. Her brave sons in the Pan Handle will fight the tyrants of the tide-water to the last. They will, as I predicted, refuse to yield to the decree of Secession, and have already, in defiance of Letcher and Wise, enrolled twenty-six hundred men for the Government, who will reach us over the Pennsylvania Central, by way of the Ohio river. Rather than yield, they will demand re-admission into the Union as a separate State.—The blood of the men of the free States runs too red through the western counties of Virginia to make submission to Secession a possible event in that quarter.

The conspirators must look to Charleston and Pensacola, as well as to Baltimore and Norfolk. I give them notice that while they threaten the capitol, our guns may be announcing that vengeance has been taken for Sumpter, and that punishment has been inflicted on Florida. There is need for their energies in all parts of the South. They have waked a wrath they never knew; and if its limbs are gigantic and wide-reaching, its eyes are Argus eyes, and its energies exhaustless.

The determination to reach Washington through Maryland is about to manifest itself in various ways; and I am glad to see that the people of Baltimore are preparing so give that division which is to go through that peaceful city a *star-spangled banner reception.* This is well. The people of Baltimore owe it to themselves to establish a polite deportment hereafter. There is no disposition to do them any harm; but our troops and mails must go through. We shall outdo them in courtesy. They may bow low, but we shall bow lower. If they prefer compliments to cannon, we shall shake hands; but if cannon to compliments, we shall be ready. The American flag, the American troops, the American people, must pass through Baltimore to Washington; and it depends upon Baltimore whether they shall go through in cars or gun carriages.

The new demand of the Administration for troops, which looks to a permanent military organization on the grandest scale, will call for the appointment of a great number of officers, all at the disposition of the President and his Cabinet. There will be six major-generals, twelve brigadier-generals, twenty-five colonels, twenty-five lieutenant-colonels, twenty-five majors, two hundred and fifty captains, and five hundred first and second lieutenants. This is exclusive of quartermasters, paymasters, and other military agents. The increase in the navy will be in proportion. OCCASIONAL.

☞ The Indiana Legislature has authorized the Governor to call out six regiments for immediate service for one year, for the defence of the State.

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Maryland in the Hands of the Secessionists—Gov. Hicks expected to flee from the State—The President Determined to do his Duty—His Proclamation—The Force to be raised—The Mississippi to be Kept Open—Baltimore will have to Yield.

ANNAPOLIS, May 4.

The Secretary of Gov. Hicks says that the appointments of the Committee of Public Safety now pending before the Legislature must precipitate the State into civil war, as the majority of the proposed board are sworn friends of secession and men who depricate the political fortunes of Governor Hicks, who may soon have to resort to Washington or to Pennsylvania line for protection.

The great seal of the State is now in Annapolis, and it will be thrown into the Chesapeake sooner than be placed on an ordinance of secession.

The absence of the seal is an effectual veto, a power not possessed by the Governors of Maryland.

The Senate adjourned last night without final action on the public safety bill.

The Union men are battling it with various amendments and parliamentary tactics, and there is a prospect of an all night session.

An intense feeling has been aroused there on the measure.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Rumors are current that the United States troops have crossed the Maryland line, and are now moving towards the city.

Union ward meetings were held last night throughout the city, and delegates elected to a city convention to meet on next Monday. The delegates are now in session to take action relative to the public safety bill.

Resolutions were adopted in all the wards to the following purport:

That we cherish the Constitution and laws of the United States, and will devote our fortunes and lives to defend their integrity against all revolutionary or violent assaults.

That we regret the violent attack on the troops of the United States, while peaceably marching through the city to protect the seat of Government, and indignantly repudiate making it a pretext to organize an armed mob under the disguise of a special police, to place the city in a hostile attitude to the General Government, and hereby declare our abhorrence for the attempt of the Legislature to inaugurate a military despotism, by a bill for the creation of what is called a board of public safety.

That the persons named for the said board have not the confidence of the people, and we protest against the whole measure as an invasion of the prerogatives of the Governor and a usurpation of Executive power by the Legislature.

These Union meetings were largely attended, and very enthusiastic.

A strong feeling of indignation is manifested against the proposed action of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Each day is now pregnant with events, and the country has but patiently to wait the coming of recruits, to be assured that we have indeed a Government and a governing policy. From the President to the lowest official, all are busy with preparations for the approaching movement. Special agents are dispatched from all the organizing departments to the several Navy Yards and army posts, who are directed forthwith and speedily to place all things in perfect order.

The President issued the following Proclamation last evening:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the national Constitution, and the preservation of the national Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and fifty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization, will be made known throughout the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of war.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States.—The details of the enlistment and organization will be made through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Seventy thousand volunteers, twenty-five thousand regulars, and eighteen thousand naval force, are shortly to proceed upon this important mission, and their march, truly the march of mighty armies, will not falter until he whose right it is to rule shall be recognized from one end of the land to the other.

Captain Meigs returned here yesterday from his recent expedition to Fort Pickens, which, he says, is so reinforced and otherwise strengthened as to make its reduction utterly impossible for six months, for which time it is well provisioned.

The Mississippi will be kept open to an untaxed commerce, and those attempting to obstruct it or to collect duties from our citizens will be summarily and fearfully punished. New Orleans will find the mouth of this river filled with teeth in the shape of armed vessels; and if her rulers persist in their desperate game of collecting revenue not theirs, or of retaining the property and treasure of the Government and the people, they will be speedily brought to their senses.

A rigorous blockade of all the ports in the seceded States must produce the most disastrous consequences to those States, and will add considerably to their existing embarrassments.

Missouri has already detected the designs of the secessionists in her high offices, and will stay where she is.—Should she falter it will only be to ruin herself, and to divert the over-land trade from her to some States loyal to the Government.

The President, accompanied by Mr. Seward, is visiting the different regiments in this city, at their quarters.—He is received in a manner becoming his eminent position; and he, during his examination of the regiments, comments freely on their attainments in military tactics. He will continue his visits until he has reviewed each of the regiments now in or advancing towards the city.

Gen. Scott telegraphed for Gen. Butler to leave Annapolis and come here, and all day long he has been closeted with the Commander-in-Chief, receiving detailed information and instruction concerning his future movements.

It is also decided to approach and occupy Baltimore. The army of occupation will move in four columns, one from Perryville, one from Harrisburg, one from Annapolis, and one from Washington. Of course no opposition is anticipated, though no possible successful impediment could be placed in their way.

A decisive military movement may be looked for on the Mississippi, below Cairo.

Distrust in Alabama.

A gentleman from Mobile, states that money matters in Alabama are in a state of the utmost confusion. He was compelled to pay a discount of thirty per cent. on Alabama money to obtain the means to go South. There was a strong Union feeling prevalent in that part of Alabama. It was generally believed that if the Federal Administration at Washington would adhere firmly to its position and prosecute the war with vigor, so as to assure them of sympathy and support, there would be an uprising of the Unionists in strong force.

The despotism of Jeff. Davis was considered as resting upon a sandy foundation. The planters were gloomy and despondent on account of the apprehended insecurity of their slave property. They are convinced that their tenure is very frail. One man, the owner of four plantations and fifteen hundred slaves, declared openly in the streets of Mobile, that he expected to lose all his slaves. Slavery, he avowed, was doomed by the firing of the first gun at Fort Sumpter. The impression existed that if the Federal Government would act with courage and promptness, sixty days would suffice to end the war; that by that time the seceders would sue for peace, if they did not actually beg for security for their own lives.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Good News From Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 4—10 P. M:—The "Public Safety" bill, appointing a Secession committee to rule the affairs of this city and State, met with so much resistance in the Senate to-day that it was finally recommitted.

The Union men consider it as good as lost.

The Union feeling is evidently gaining ground throughout the State.

May 5.—At noon to-day, the Fifty-second New York Regiment and the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in a train from Washington at the Relay House, nine miles from this city, and taking possession of the telegraph wires, planted eight howitzers on the viaduct, investing the entire neighborhood.

There are rumors that several vessels loaded *with troops are coming up the river.*

On the Northern Central Railroad a large force of men from Pennsylvania were engaged to-day in building the first bridge outside the city, and the road to the city from that direction will be finished to-morrow.

Union Sentiment in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, May 4.—An immense county Union meeting was held here to-day. The Hon. Frank Pierpoint, of Marion county, and George McPorter, of Hancock county, late a member of the State Convention, addressed the people in able speeches, urging resistance to the Secession ordinance, and favoring a division of the State.

Important Movement of Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—General Scott forwarded despatches to General Butler yesterday, at Annapolis, placing the Sixth Massachusetts regiment and other troops at his command, and giving him three days to take possession of the Relay House at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Washington railroads, nine miles from Baltimore and thirty miles from Washington.

General Butler responded, and informed General Scott that he would have religious services on the ground to-day. The Sixth Massachusetts regiment went up the road early this morning. This movement is made to co-operate with the Pennsylvania troops now advancing upon Baltimore on the other side.

An Attack on Cairo Meditated.

CAIRO, Illinois, May 4.—General Pillow, General Ely, and three other prominent officers of the Confederate army, with a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee troops, are at Memphis.

Heavy guns are arriving there daily.

Colonel Prentiss, the commanding officer at this point, has just received the following despatch from three prominent citizens of Cincinnati:

"General Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo."

To which Colonel Prentiss replied:

"Let him come. He will learn to dig a ditch on the right side. I am ready."

Disturbance at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 5.—Almost a riot occurred here this afternoon, in consequence of the arrest of a soldier by a police officer for disorderly conduct. The officer used his billy in making the arrest, when the comrades of the prisoner attempted a rescue.—The soldiers made threats, and a large crowd soon assembled. The Mayor called out the Home Guard with loaded muskets, when order was restored. Three companies from Camp Curtin were marched in, and all the soldiers found in the city were escorted to the camp.

Our Army Correspondence.

COMPANY D, 5th PA. REG.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, '61.

DEAR FRIEND TYHURST: In the Inauguration Ball Room, the Standing-Stone Guards, of the 5th Regiment of Penna. Volunteers, are now quartered. We have had a week of severe military trial—traveling night and day, frequently laying on our arms, expecting attacks from the secessionists.—Throughout Pennsylvania we met with hearty and welcome receptions. At Havre de Grace we lay on our arms expecting an attack, but our boys—spoiling for a fight—were disappointed. All in the company are in good health and spirits, and could not be coaxed back. John Cullison, who was sick at Annapolis, came in yesterday in good health and spirits. With this exception, our men have been quite well.

Washington presents a war-like appearance. The capitol building is filled with the 7th N. Y. Regiment and five or six others. Our Regiment, the 5th Pa., consists of ten companies, numbering about eight hundred men, four of which, Capts. Medler, Brannan, Bowser, and Lawrence, hail from Schuylkill county; Capts. Dawson, Scacrist, and Emling, from Pittsburgh; Capt. Miller from Huntingdon, Oelrich from Lebanon, and Cooly's from Reading. We get uniforms to-morrow. Drill three times a day. A great many reports prevail. One, that a Southern army of 15,000 is marching to take the Capitol. But this cannot be taken. We have now 16,000 troops in this city, and others coming on daily at the rate of 2000. The result of the Maryland election has had a salutary effect on the people here, and I think crushed out secession. Coming from Anapolis to this city, our Regiment caught a spy, who is still under guard, and if sufficient evidence is adduced, will be shot. There are plenty of secession spies yet amongst us, and it is difficult to tell them from Union men. I have heard once from Huntingdon county since I left, and was pleased to learn that they were about to raise another company in Huntingdon. Now while we feel still more eager than ever to go to defend our country, I trust there will be a generous and unmistakable turn out of volunteers from our county. Our company has met with much flattery, on account of their hardy and fearless appearance, and get the name of "*Pa. Pine Knots.*" PLUS.

We Must Have a Government.

It is quite idle now to talk of a war of defence. Aggression and defiance have come to us in every shape from the South. The firing upon Fort Sumter under the circumstances was an act of unprovoked aggression, and the seizing of Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, in Virginia, that of the United States Mint in Georgia, the property of the United States in North Carolina, and the recent capture of United States troops and a steam vessel in Texas, all render the declarations of the traitor Jefferson Davis in his Message, that he desires peace mere revolting hypocrisy.

Government is the only thing that "stands between the naked breast and the assassin's knife." It is the only thing that enables any man in such a world as this, to lie down in peace at night, surrounded by his family. It is the thing that distinguishes England and America from Dahomey and the Cannibal Islands. *The right of Secession* is the right of disintegration. It is the right to reduce a nation to a mob. It is the right of repudiating debts; of destroying freedom of speech; of muzzling the press; of making forced loans; of forcing men into the ranks of an army against their consent. It is the right of leaving the Union and breaking up the United States, whenever the majority vote against our real or fancied interest. The inevitable result of allowing it would be that California would secede if the Pacific Road were delayed; Maine would go out if the Boundary Question were not immediately settled; Pennsylvania would secede if there were not a protective tariff, and New York if there were, and the Northwest would go off in a body if the Homestead Bill were not passed.

If we are asked, then, why we cannot let the South go in peace, we say that the principle gives up the very idea of government, and the very essence of all for which our fathers have contended since the origin of civilization. Better, a thousand times better, that thousands should die on the field of battle, than that government itself should be dissolved and one wide anarchy involve the whole nation.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

☞ The Phila. *Press* of Saturday says: "A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has a married sister residing in a large town in the interior of South Carolina, recently received a letter from her husband, a violent Secessionist. The writer, among other things, states that he was at Charleston, with the soldiers, during the late military operations at that place, and while absent from home, the negroes burned down four dwelling houses and eight stores, in the town in which he resides, and four dwelling houses in the vicinity. *Eight negroes were hanged* and the writer says he supposes they shall have to hang a dozen more before a month passes.

Here are facts which do not get into the Southern papers, but which show the state of feeling at the South, and how poorly her people are prepared to go to war on a large scale."

The Administration United for War.

[From the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The fact is at last demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the policy of the Administration, now and henceforth, is war. To this conclusion Mr. Lincoln has urged his Cabinet for ten days past. Messrs. Chase, Blair and Cameron entered heart and soul into the plan, and but for the wavering of Seward and Welles on this point, the Cabinet would have been an unit. Mr. Welles has received such letters, petitions and appeals from his own State as have insured his conversion to an anti-peace doctrine, and finally Mr. Seward has added his undoubting assent to the necessity of such a course.

Senator Wilson, with Judge Hoar of Massachusetts, called upon Mr. Lincoln and each member of the Cabinet yesterday, and urged upon them the imperative demand of the country that active and positive aggressive measures be adopted. Twice they saw Mr. Lincoln, whose whole nature seems bent upon re-asserting the dignity and unity of this great nation before the eyes of the world.

The country may rest assured that the course of the Administration has been, is, and will be, onward and upward. The standard will suffer no degradation while in its hands. Nothing, in the end, will have been lost, and all good men will agree in commendations upon the action of our leaders. The Navy Yard at Norfolk will be retaken and rebuilt, and that speedily.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH BALTIMORE.

Prominent Baltimoreans have been importuning Lincoln for several days, to re-open communication, to send despatches by telegraph though their city, and to insure speedy mail facilities. This has been manfully opposed by Senator Cameron, who was determined to force them to their senses, deeming a wholesome punishment the best thing for them. He said, when the United States had possession of the city, and his own men were in charge of the offices at Baltimore, he would consent. Mr. Blair joined his petition to those of the delegation, and at last, when Mr. Cameron had gained his point and humbled the Baltimoreans, he consented. The consequence is, that an advertisement now announces a direct line of travel open. Mr. Cameron is as true as steel.

England and the Southern Confederacy.

[From the London Telegraph April 5.]

Mr. Lincoln has appointed Mr. Chas. Adams minister at the Court of St. James, and Mr. William Dayton minister at the Court of the Tuileries.—Simultaneously with their arrival in Europe will probably be that of the special commissioners nominated by the Southern Confederacy to represent it in Europe—three having been instructed to treat for recognition with the Governments of Great Britain and France. Colonel Mallone, one of the Southern delegates to the Old World, declares his belief that the acknowledgment will speedily be conceded as a matter of course. We have more than a doubt on the point. It is, and has been for years, the policy of England to recognise all existing Governments, whether revolutionary or not, which can produce the credentials of a nation. We recognized France under the Provisional Government; we recognize Italy under Victor Emanuel; we should recognize the United States of North America were they to proclaim an Emperor at Washington; but we refused to acknowledge Kossuth as Governor of Hungary; we should have declined to receive a mission from Normandy or Burgundy had they, instead of France as a whole, successfully revolted against the Government of Louis Phillippe. *Our negotiations are with the United States of North America, incorporated at Washington, and until the Central Government declares the Southern Confederacy to be a separate and independent Commonwealth, we shall be bound to regard Mr. Lincoln as no less the Chief Magistrate of South Carolina and Alabama than of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.* It would be highly impolitic and indecorous indeed to pre-judge the question between North and South before the Cabinet at Washington has announced its ultimate views, or before the great issue has been fairly tried. Lord John Russell, therefore, while adhering to the principle of neutrality and non-intervention, will in all likelihood, refrain from recognizing the credentials of Messrs. Yancey, Rost, and Mann, until events have progressed beyond their present limits, both in the American Congress and on the Secessionist borders. There appears, for the time, no danger of misapprehensions on the subject of the contemplated blockade, *for at the outset, the naval forces of the New World Republic, if they cannot rescue Fort Sumpter, cannot surely undertake to lock up a prodigious seaboard, penetrated by large and accessible harbors, and open for hundreds of miles to the commerce of the world.* The time has not come, then, for Great Britain to express any diplomatic opinion upon the politics of the United States, and least of all to anticipate the solution of a formidable crisis, by acknowledging the independence of a minority pledged only to the principle of outraging human nature in perpetuity by establishing slavery as the basis of a political constitution.

SMITHS IN THE FIELD.—It is said to be the intention of a Mr. Charles Smith, in New York, to come forward to the aid of the country with a regiment of Smiths. He thinks that there are enough men of that name in New York alone to establish a right of way through Baltimore at once. The officers of the regiment will all be named John.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 6.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,75@7,00
Common and Superfine	$5,62½@5,81½
Rye Flour	$3,50
Corn Meal	$2,75
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,50
Fair and Prime Red	$1,35@1,38
Rye	66c
Corn, prime Yellow	62
Oats	34
Clovereed, @ 64 lbs	$4,00@4,75
Timothy	$2,75@2,87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,10
Red Wheat	$1,00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Clovereed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	14
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½